

MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

VOL. X—No. 4

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WHOLE No. 468

Organic Unity Or Nothing, is AFL's Position

CHICAGO—The AFL executive council restated both its desire for organic unity with the CIO and its refusal to accept CIO Pres. Philip Murray's proposal for interim joint political action.

AFL Pres. William Green said his organization would try again to achieve unity on the same basis that it had in the past, but added that he was not very optimistic about an early amalgamation. He blamed the failure to achieve organic unity on Communists within the CIO.

ACCEPTABLE 'UNITY'

"The CIO is holding out for 'functional unity,' he said, adding that he did not think the two labor organizations could make a success of 'cooperating on one thing and fighting against each other on something else.'"

The council discussed "an intensive political campaign between now and the 1948 election," Green said. It recommended a 4-point program to the AFL convention which opens in San Francisco Oct. 6, calling for:

1. Organization of workers for full registration.
2. Setting up committees in every ward and precinct to get out the vote.
3. Adequate finances to back the drive.

4. Arrangements for a nationwide work holiday on election day.

Green also announced that the council would make another attempt to settle the Hollywood labor dispute at a meeting with producers.

A request for such a meeting was sent to the council by one of the groups involved in the dispute, the Conference of Studio Unions, which claims its members were forced out of their jobs last September by a conspiracy between the producers and the Intl. Alliance of Theatrical & Stage Employees (AFL).

DEPT. STORE SALES SLUMP

NEW YORK—Shrinking department store sales were blamed on the rising cost of food and other essential items in a Wall Street Journal survey of leading retail executives in 14 cities across the nation.

Typical comment on consumers' failure to buy as much as formerly came from the president of a big department store in Portland, Ore. "They can't spend it if they haven't got it," he told the Wall Street Journal. "And they haven't got it these days after they get through with rent and groceries."

Although dollar volume sales are at or slightly below last year's record level, unit sales have now dipped at least five percent below last year, according to the executives, and some say they are down 10 to 15 percent.

The executives agreed that the peak of both retail sales and profits in the immediate postwar boom has probably passed. One merchant described trade feeling this way: "Last July department store executives were cautious but confident. Now they are cautious but hopeful."

Retailers everywhere joined in condemning price increases instituted at the manufacturers' level. A store manager in Los Angeles complained: "With a few exceptions, such as radios, in the hard goods line, prices are steadily increasing. Such items as washing machines have advanced 10 to 15 percent in the last 60 to 90 days."

A Cleveland retailer reported: "We get price increases on appliances almost every week." Pointing out the effect of price boosts on big items, he said: "A customer may be only irritated when an 89c price tag is raised to \$1.25. But an increase from \$349 to \$395—as on some console radios—is likely to stop him. He's apt not to buy."

Veterans Cash Fifth of Leave Bonds Quickly

WASHINGTON—More than a fifth of the value of terminal leave pay bonds held by World War II veterans was converted to cash in the first five days cash-ins were allowed, the Treasury reported.

Eager for folding money with which to meet 1947 prices, former enlisted men holding the bonds called at banks and loan institutions for \$437 million between September 2 and 6. The Treasury said some \$1.8-billion worth of bonds were in veterans' hands on September 1.

Farmers Will Fight Smear Attack on Co-op Organization

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Terming the congressional investigation of co-operatives a "smear probe," President F. W. Heinkel of the Missouri Farmers Association threatened to fight back at the polls.

Heinkel's sentiments, expressed in a speech before the MFA's annual meeting, were backed up in a resolution adopted unanimously by the convention. He called for reprisals against members of both parties whom he accused of trying to destroy farmer cooperatives and lashed out in particular against Rep. Walter C. Ploesser (R., Mo.), who is conducting the investigation.

COMPETITION IS LARGELY WORDS, UNIONISTS TOLD

WASHINGTON—In the cartelized market now prevalent in the U. S. there is no battling for markets by lowering prices, Rep. Melvin Price (D. Ill.) told the opening session of the Intl. Chemical Workers Union (AFL) 4th annual convention here.

Hitting out at the monopolists who control most of American industry and their Republican stooges in Congress who cooperated to drive the cost of living upward since the war, Price scoffed at their claim that competition will soon make things better.

"Competition by advertising exists. That is a competition of words—not action," he said. "But no manufacturer of a good product cuts his price to dominate a market, no indeed. He gets together with his competitors if he's big and they set a price where all can get by and get by profitably."

The ICWU meeting is the union's largest, with some 275 delegates present. According to Sec. Treas. R. E. Tomlinson the union has some 113,000 members in the U. S. and Canada in 306 locals. Membership increased 32 percent in the last fiscal year, he reported.

Clark Will List 'Bad Groups' for Labor Officials

WASHINGTON—Atty. Gen. Tom Clark is working personally on the list of so-called subversive organizations to which union officers may not belong if they sign affidavits asserting their loyalty to the U. S. government, it was revealed here Sept. 11.

Under the Taft-Hartley law no officer of a union may belong to one of the proscribed organizations if the union is to get recognition before the NLRB. Already a number of union leaders have complained of being asked to swear non-membership in groups not yet identified. A false statement on the NLRB affidavits can bring a \$10,000 fine or 10 years in prison.

The Clark list, expected to include largely left wing groups, will also be used as a measuring rod for the loyalty of all government employees under the Truman purge program. Organizations of which Clark is doubtful will be checked by interviews with the leaders, the Justice Department said.

Reporters on the government beat and Washington newspapers have not mentioned the possibility of inclusion of anti-labor and race hate groups such as the Ku Klux Klan on Clark's list.

Manufacturing Jobs Show Sharp Decline

WASHINGTON—Hiring in manufacturing industries during July 1947 bucked the seasonal trend of other years to drop to a six-year low mark, a report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows. The record of 48 workers hired for every 1,000 employees is a drop from 55 in June. In 1946 June hiring was 67 and July was 74 per 1,000 workers on the payroll.

In July 1947 fewer workers quit their jobs proportionately than in any month since the end of the war, with the exception of December 1946. The slight drop from June in quits reflects also a change in the seasonal change of former years, when workers were more likely to leave jobs voluntarily.

Hiring went down in almost every major section of the durable goods field, whereas hiring in textiles, apparel, leather and tobacco rose during the month. Over-all hiring was slower among men than among women workers.

DRIED FRUIT WORKERS WIN SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS



Above is pictured a legal triumph for labor. Arthur L. Johnson, San Jose labor attorney, is presenting a check for \$1,073 in retroactive social security benefits to Mrs. Lucina A. Bettencourt, widow, of Santa Clara. It is the result of a three and one-half year court fight by Attorney Johnson to get social security coverage for dried fruit workers. A favorable decision was secured many months ago. Recently the Social Security Board announced that it would not appeal the matter to the Supreme Court, after all. So the award stands, and some 20,000 dried fruit workers in the San Jose, Fresno, Modesto, Stockton, Sacramento, Napa, Healdsburg, Oakland and other areas stand to benefit. Johnson figures that possible benefits could reach a figure of \$60 million for workers concerned. However, these workers are warned that they must file claims as soon as possible. Incidentally, Mrs. Bettencourt gets not only the \$1,073 check, but will receive a pension of \$20.95 for the rest of her life. Those wishing further information may contact Arthur L. Johnson, 202 Porter Building, 2nd and Santa Clara Sts., San Jose 20, California, or telephone Columbia 2475. —Photo courtesy SAN JOSE MERCURY-HERALD.

TYPOS PLAN MEET WITH PUBLISHERS

INDIANAPOLIS—The International Typographical Union (AFL) has accepted an invitation from the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. for a conference "to resolve existing differences" between the two organizations.

The publishers' bid came several weeks after the ITU in formal convention voted to abandon signed contracts and post unilateral "conditions of employment" in print shops.

Randolph, however, expressed considerable doubt over the fruitfulness of the meeting. "It is our judgment," he wrote, "that if the attitude of the special standing committee is to be based on the published statement attributed to Elisha Hanson, general counsel of the ANPA, the conference will be productive of no results."

He referred to Hanson's fulsome praise of the Taft-Hartley act at a closed ANPA meeting held in Chicago to discuss the new law.

"It is likewise our judgment," Randolph said, "that if it is the intention of the special standing committee to urge the signing of contracts under the present conditions created by the Taft-Hartley law, the results of the conference will be nil."

"However, I reiterate what I said during the recent convention. 'The matter of avoiding conflict should be thoroughly explored and as much conflict avoided as possible.' We are glad that you join with me in that assertion."

Wage Differential For Lumber Workers Stopped by Strike

SPOKANE, Wash.—The long-existing wage differential between northwestern fir and pine workers is on its way out here as a result of determined strike action by more than 5,000 Inland Empire workers.

First major break in the walk-out, which began more than two months ago in the Timber Products Mfg. Assn. and spread to logging camps and wood processing plants throughout the short log country and in Idaho, occurred when Ohio Match eliminated all but two cents of the seven-cent differential remaining after a pay boost of seven and one-half cents agreed to on May 28.

A number of smaller firms have since signed up.

CONNECTICUT TO ORGANIZE HUGE 1948 CAMPAIGN

STAMFORD, Conn.—An all-out political action program, including an appeal for a "united political front by all organized labor in Connecticut," was unanimously adopted by the state AFL's 62nd convention here.

The convention also authorized endorsement of political candidates and urged all central labor bodies and locals to set up political action committees.

Although the state federation has engaged in political action campaigns in the past, it was obvious that passage of the Taft-Hartley act and the anti-labor records of Connecticut's six representatives in Congress was responsible for the unanimous votes of the 350 delegates.

Many were also resentful over the state sales tax passed by the last session of the legislature. Last year before the sales tax had been made law, the convention refused to pass a resolution favoring a graduated state income tax law. This year the income tax resolution was approved and will be part of the AFL's drive to repeal the sales tax.

A resolution introduced by the Norwalk Central Labor Union, forbidding endorsement of candidates, received only three votes. It evoked a storm of opposition from delegates, but lengthy debate was held unnecessary since the convention had already unanimously adopted the political action program.

The main political action report, delivered by Joseph Cleary, Bridgeport teamster, was received with cheers. Cleary said the federation's political committee had been unable to find a single Republican it could endorse and that questionnaires sent to a number of Republican candidates in the last campaign had been ignored.

Use Recordings To Tell Labor Political Plan

DES MOINES, Ia.—Phonograph records explaining the aims and program of the Iowa policy committee, AFL political action group have been sent out to affiliates in order to acquaint the membership with the policies being pursued.

The organization held a three-day educational meeting here for delegates from cities throughout the state.

Laundry Workers Begin Negotiation Late This Month

Negotiations for a new contract for Laundry Workers Union 258 of Salinas are expected to get underway in earnest late this month or early in October, Business Representative John W. Deer reports.

Employers have been notified that the union wishes to open its contract and the union membership has held meetings on proposed contract demands, Deer said.

Veteran Senator Will Battle for Taft Law Repeal

NEW YORK—Denying persistent reports that he will retire from office because of ill health, Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D. N.Y.) announced that he intends to stay in the senate to fight for adoption of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill and repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

Wagner said he never had any intention of quitting the senate seat which he has held since 1927 and expressed surprise that no one had ever bothered to ask him about his plans. "The thought occurs to me," he said, "that the Republicans appear slightly over-eager to provide Gov. Dewey with an opportunity to appoint one of their party to a seat in the U. S. Senate, which the voters have denied them for a quarter of a century."

Wagner said: "The last few months I have been conserving my energy and rebuilding my health . . . to assist in undoing the slick organization plans of the Joint Committee on Housing and their real estate bosses as well as those forces now joined in a giant conspiracy to enslave again the laboring men and women of our country."

Worker Protests In Italy Force Fascist Jailings

ROME—Citywide general strikes and brief work stoppages have marked the recent liberation of former fascist bigwigs from Italian jails. In a number of cases, workers' demonstrations have forced re-arrest.

The most heated protests were aroused by the release of Carlo Emanuele Basile, former fascist prefect of Genoa whose crimes against civilians constitute one of the bloodiest pages in the story of Italy's war liberation.

Basile's release caused a general strike in Genoa and drew the threat of a country-wide general walkout from Rome headquarters of the General Confederation of Labor (CGIL). The CGIL withdrew its threat only when the government announced that Basile had been arrested again and would stand re-trial.

The CGIL considered the releases important enough to warrant a special executive committee session, in which union leaders demanded action against magistrates who "by their factional spirit render themselves unworthy of administering justice."

Rival Labor Groups Sponsor a Joint Ad Attacking T.-H. Act

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, a half-page ad in this city's press jointly sponsored by the Central Labor Council (AFL) and the Industrial Union Council (CIO) marked a new development of the fighting labor unity here.

Pledging all-out efforts in the fight "to repeal the fascist-like Taft-Hartley act which was written by the bosses as part of a general plan to break unions," the statement warned:

"The record of Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress and the administration of President Truman shows that the workers can no longer depend on either party to obtain benefits for the workers."

Asia Countries Will Meet in Conference

DELHI—Twenty-two countries, including China, Australia, Malaya, Viet Nam and Pakistan, will be represented at the All-Asia Regional Labor Conference scheduled here late in October. U. S. and British union observers are expected at the parley, sponsored by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

LARA NAMED BUS. AGENT FOR I.B.E.W.

Carl Lara, business manager for Painters' Union 1104 of Salinas, was appointed business representative also for Electrical Workers Union 243 of Salinas, effective at once.

Brother Lara reports that the electrician union, with no business agent, was having difficulty in checking the many men working in the area and in handling the increasingly heavy business imposed upon unions with new legislation and regulations.

Offices for Brother Lara are in the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, and the official is moving his headquarters into new and larger offices in a small building behind the Temple this week, he said.

MONTEREY CLC GETS PICTURE OF TOTHAMMER

A large framed picture of Henry Peter Tothammer, former president of the Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council, who was killed in the last war, was hung in the council meeting hall last week.

Tribute was paid to Brother Tothammer by the labor council at the meeting.

Brother Tothammer was president of the Monterey council in 1941, at start of the war. He served with the Third Air Corps, 320th Bombardment Group, and was killed in action over enemy territory on January 9, 1945.

Illness Hits Bartenders Union Chief

Business Representative George L. Rice of Monterey Culinary-Bartenders Union 483 was ill last week-end with a severe attack of tonsillitis, although he continued to take care of his union duties despite the illness.

Two members of the union also were reported ill last week. Johnny Garcia, bartender at the Brown Derby, was in a hospital, and Frank Bergez, who has been ill for some time, continued to be confined to his home.

Sardine Fishing Still Unsuccessful

Still no sardines—that's the report of Monterey fishermen as the sardine season continues to pass along without any fish.

Despite a few good days of fishing early in the season, almost no sardines are being caught as the second month of the season nears its end.

Cannery Row, once the "sardine capital of the world," is almost a "ghost town" with only a few squid or mackerel being packed in the many vast plants, AFL union officials report.

R. Robinson Delegate to AFL Convention

Roland Robinson, recording secretary of Monterey branch of Butchers Union 506, was elected delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention by the Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council last week.

Robinson is an active member of the labor council. His wife, Pearl Robinson, is recording secretary of Culinary and Bartenders 483 of Monterey.

Lara Now Registrar

Carl Lara, business manager of Painters Union 1104 and president of the Salinas Painters Union 1104, was sworn in as a deputy registrar of voters by County Clerk McMenamin last week and now is eligible to register any person to become a voter. Lara has offices at the Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro Street.

Plumbers 62 New Officers

New officers of Plumbers Union 62 of Monterey include Secretary-Treasurer G. L. Walton, 1271 Fourth Street, Monterey, who succeeds Henry Diaz in this post, and Truman Scarlett, president.

REAL FOOD FOR THOUGHT



Taking time out from meetings of the AFL Executive Council, Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union and AFL Pres. William Green are deep in discussion at dinner in a Chicago hotel. (Federated Pictures)

BIG INDUSTRIALIST PRAISES UNIONS AS IMPORTANT PART, OF REAL 'FREE ENTERPRISE'

(Release from State Federation of Labor)

SAN FRANCISCO—American industrialists are not unanimous in their desire to destroy American trade unions. A large number of them have come to find great value in the organized labor movement. Robert Wood Johnson, chairman of the board of Johnson & Johnson, manufacturers of surgical dressings, has just published a book entitled "Or Forfeit Freedom," in which he pleads for the continuation of the free enterprise system, and cautions business men that continued hostilities between labor and management threaten the very existence of the free enterprise system.

He pleads for a course in which labor-management and the public will join efforts in making our economy work. We must prevent a breakdown such as occurred in the 1930's for "Americans have seen what their productive power can do; they will never again submit meekly to the misery and stagnation of the 30's." He warns American industrialists against trying to crush unions, asserting "unions will not be knocked out by anything short of a revolution, that will first destroy all employers."

He points out that the workers have not lost faith in unionism, but that in our present-day economy they are more conscious of the necessity of unionism than ever before.

Mr. Johnson also makes a plea for an 87½-cent minimum hourly wage, for, he argues, no family in America can subsist on less than \$35.00 weekly.

JUMP IN FOOD COSTS FORCES CAFES IN LINE

SEATTLE—Restaurant operators don't like those skyscraper prices on the menu any more than you do, but monopoly control of raw food sources has forced prices into the stratosphere, Federated Press was told here.

Here's the situation locally as reported by Walter F. Clark, Seattle restaurant owner and past president of both the National and Washington State Restaurant Operators Associations, and by Ray Dale, state executive secretary.

To operate successfully a restaurant must not pay more than 42 percent of the menu price for raw food. But reports coming into the state association office show raw food costs ranging from 50 to 52 percent.

Many restaurants have gone broke, including a couple of large downtown Seattle operations. Heaviest mortality has been among eating houses of intermediate size, which could not survive with the drop in patronage accompanying higher menu prices.

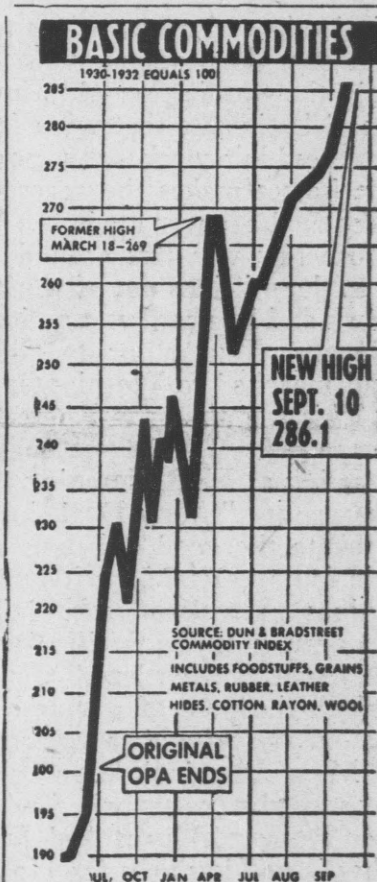
One restaurant patronized by workers featured a hamburger steak at 50c. Jumping meat prices forced the item to 65c. Servings dropped from 250 to 20 a day with the 15c boost.

Clark told FP: "We certainly do not propose any wage cut, for the restaurant workers have to live under the higher prices." But Dale made it clear they intend to fight back.

"The course we undoubtedly will take will be to form a buying and distributive cooperative to handle every restaurant need," he said. He added that such a cooperative would save from 47 to 20 percent in food costs under present conditions.

Past and Present

"I wish I knew where George was," remarked the young wife. "I presume, my dear," said her mother-in-law, "that you mean you wish you knew where he is?" "Oh, no, I don't," was the firm retort. "I know where he is. He's in bed with a black eye and a headache. I want to know where he was!"



When OPA was killed by the NAM-GOP alliance the basic commodity index was a little over 200, today it's at an all-time top, 286.1. And unless consumer pressure and labor protests increase, it'll continue zooming. (Federated Pictures—courtesy PM)

Congress Attack On Co-ops Flayed By Farmer Chief

WASHINGTON—Pres. James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union announced here that he had written Rep. Walter C. Ploesser (R., Mo.) urging an investigation of groups attacking the cooperative movement.

Ploesser, acting head of the House small business subcommittee now probing the nation's farm and consumer co-ops, has leaned heavily on the arguments and testimony of spokesmen for business associations in joining the attack. He is an outspoken advocate of new taxes on cooperatives.

Criticizing Ploesser's prejudicial conduct of hearing so far, Patton wrote: "If your subcommittee is genuinely interested in the conduct of an inquiry worthy of the dignity of Congress, we recommend that you spend as much time investigating the attacks on cooperatives as investigating cooperatives themselves."

Specifically, he mentioned the National Tax Equality Association, the tax lobby for business interests. Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.), who has stoutly defended co-ops during the hearings, had already called for a committee probe of the financing of this group.

The Telltale Kind

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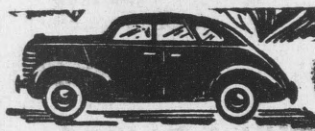
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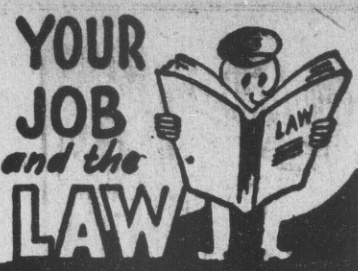
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By JACK ABBOTT

Arsenate of lead is a poison commonly used as an insecticide by tobacco growers. After packing tobacco for some time a worker named Crouch absorbed enough of the arsenate to poison him. He sued for workmen's compensation but his case was thrown out by the Tennessee Supreme Court which declared that Crouch's condition was merely the result of an occupational disease developed over a long period of exposure. Without proof of an unusual occurrence at a definite time, the disability was not compensable.

Question for the court: Does this decision mean that the way to get away with murder in Tennessee is to use poison? Will an acquittal follow if the poison is administered over a sufficiently long period of time?

TIMED RIGHT

On April 3, 1933, the New York Supreme Court granted an injunction against the Window Cleaners Protective Union (unaffiliated) which forbade it to engage in picketing "in the nature of a secondary boycott."

On August 23, 1947, the same court dissolved the injunction but pointedly said: "To the extent that such picketing . . . may come under the ban of the . . . Taft-Hartley law . . . the union members are not and cannot be relieved."

This decision coming after 14 years must have caused great joy in the union's ranks, particularly with the Taft-Hartley law on the books to pick up where the injunction left off.

OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED

Recently three large Georgia textile mills demanded that the Textile Workers Union permit a 5c hourly pay cut. Unless the union discusses the demand and bargains about it, it will be "refusing to bargain," which is illegal under the Taft-Hartley law.

On the same day that this wage-cut was proposed, Sen. Joseph Ball (R, Minn.), part author of the Taft-Hartley law, publicly declared that the new law is "working very well." We can understand why.

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- Garments • Ornaments

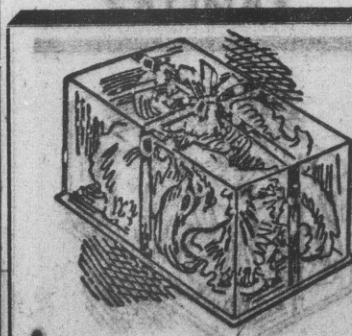


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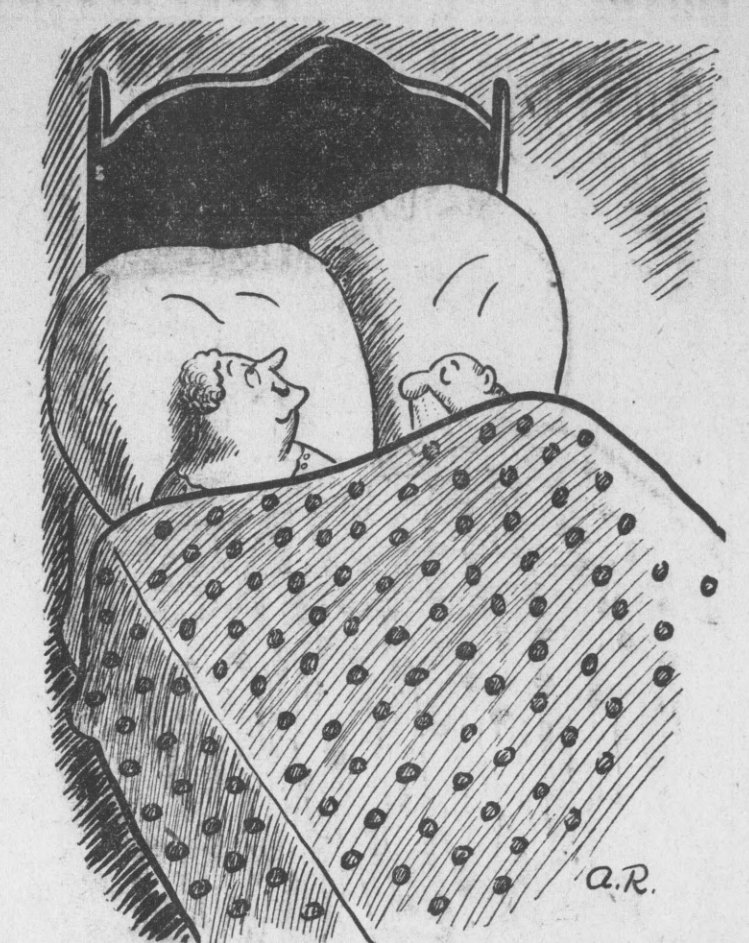
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He's At Peace**Redfield**

"Hm, he sleeps so well now that the Taft-Hartley law's in effect."



By ALDEN TODD

WASHINGTON — Facts are stubborn things, they cannot be argued away forever. The fact that profiteering in the building materials and construction field is hampering rather than helping the construction of homes for American workers and their families is coming home now to those who brought it about.

One of the most persistent hustlers in the 80th Congress for the real estate and builders lobby has been freshman Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R, Wis.). His basic idea on housing is that people will do anything for money—therefore, we will get lots of housing if we offer lots of profit in the housing field. He hammered away consistently on this line in the senate banking and currency committee.

A foe of rent and price control, McCarthy tried to make every witness in committee hearings say yes, when he asked "if more rental housing would come on the market if we took controls off spare rooms, attic apartments and basements to let?" He would stall hearings until he got his answer.

Killing rent control would make more people rent out space, he argued, and killing price control on materials would make producers speed up operations for a profit killing. This, he insisted, would make housing follow the dollar.

Aside to reporters he smirked that high rents would make a lot of fast-livers give up their "out-of-the-way apartments, which they use only for lovenest purposes." The idea was that the homeless could then move in.

FINALLY SEES LIGHT

But starting September 11 McCarthy found himself in temporary control of a joint committee to investigate the housing shortage which looks no better even after his ideas on materials prices were carried out and the weakened rent bill he pushed was enacted. Top government housing officials told his committee the U. S. needs some 1 1/2 million new housing units a year but that the present "market demand" is only 820,000 because prices are so high the customers aren't biting.

After listening to some of the facts of life—that the general index of building material prices is 77 percent above those of 1926, with lumber costs 169 percent over that year—McCarthy agreed something should be done, and by the federal government.

It is too early to draw the conclusion that McCarthy represents a great change in the thinking of the people in Congress who voted to stimulate home-building by offering bigger profits. But it does show that they are now in a spot where they have to offer a program. They are concerned about public dissatisfaction, and next year there is a presidential election.

Argentine Labor to
Start Radio Program

BUENOS AIRES—The Argentine Confederation of Labor, which recently launched a new labor newspaper, has begun a series of daily 15-minute radio programs called La Voz del Trabajo over the Buenos Aires municipal station. Meanwhile, the Argentine parliament has granted women the right to vote for the first time in the country's history.

Fighting Greece's 'White Plague'

A Greek child is X-rayed in a tuberculosis examination conducted by a mission of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization (WHO) of the United Nations, now covering Greece. The mission has reported the discovery of a high disease rate, brought on by hunger and by the generally over-crowded living conditions.



By JO LYNNE

You don't have to be a wolf to wear sheep's clothing.

In fact, with modern processes what they are, sheep's (and lamb's) clothing can be the solution to your warm coat problem.

This is the season of fur coat ads, ranging from mink to muskrat. Despite proclaimed bargains, such coats are out of the question for women with moderate incomes. But new ways of treating lowly sheep and lamb skins have made mouton coats not only possible but economical when you consider the high price of warm cloth coats.

These coats are not only warm but very serviceable. They stand hard wear and if you shop carefully, you can find a coat without the heaviness that is mouton's chief drawback. What's more, a good mouton is good-looking.

Moutons have been available for several years now and wearers report that they neither fade in color nor shed, which is more than you can say of the more expensive but still cheap-rat furs like muskrat and skunk.

Eventually you will be able to have your choice of colors but most coats on the market now are dark brown. If you are interested in having furs look like more expensive counterparts—on the order of muskrat dyed to look like mink, for example—that is probably the best shade, for then color and texture combine to make the coat like sheared beaver. There are also some black-dyed moutons which can pass for seal. These are more expensive.

Usually about five skins are used to a coat. Processors trim, tan, plasticize, dye and finish the skins before they go to the coat manufacturer. Here, just like the higher grade furs, they go through elaborate steps of sorting and matching skins, cutting patterns, sewing, lining and finishing. Withal, they have been selling for under \$100 in the inexpensive grades though the very best mouton can be as much as \$250.

White House Now Has
Affiliate of AFL

NEW YORK—There's a union member in the White House family.

Margaret Truman, daughter of the President, who made her debut as a coloratura soprano recently, was accepted as a member in the American Guild of Musical Artists (AGMA).

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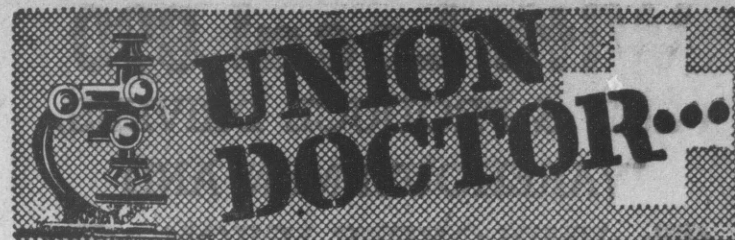
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By THE PHYSICIANS FORUM

Healthy children need and want food — they like to eat. If a child is healthy he will naturally have good feeding habits, if he is not interfered with.

The trouble is that many parents don't understand this simple truth. They know how important food is to their child's growth, so they worry is junior doesn't finish his milk to the last drop, or if he leaves some food on his plate.

Pretty soon they're standing over him, saying: "You can't go out to play till you finish your milk!" Or they're picking up his spoon and forcing food into his unwilling mouth.

Instead of mealtime being a pleasant part of the day's routine, it becomes a tug of war between mama and junior. The child gets upset, food becomes unpalatable, and he loses his appetite.

DON'T 'FORCE FEED'
The biggest mistake a parent can make is to force food on children. Most of the time children who don't like to eat, who have feeding problems, have got that way because their parents have forced them to eat.

Parents should remember that they too have preferences in food. They too don't always eat everything on their plates. Sometimes adults are overfed and just don't feel like eating. They would be very annoyed at such times if someone were standing over them urging and scolding them to eat this much vegetable and that much cereal and so and so many ounces of milk.

Children also have their food preferences. Their appetite varies and there are certain foods they may not like. Like adults, they don't always want the exact amount served them. They show individual differences which ought to be respected.

If a child pushes away a certain food, the best thing is not to make an issue of it but take the food away casually. Next time give him only a small portion, or mix it with a food he likes. A good idea is to offer it early in the meal while he is still hungry.

REASONS FOR POOR APPETITE
A child's appetite can be poor when he is over-tired or over-excited. When there are changes in the home, such as moving or people visiting or going away, his appetite may be slightly upset. Once in a while, not wanting to eat may be the first sign of a cold or other sickness; the child should be watched for other signs of illness instead of being forced to eat. Parents often think that not eating will cause sickness. This rarely happens. Children's appetites vary. Some children grow rapidly and need more food, while others grow slowly and need less. And at different times in their lives children grow at different rates.



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Attention All Produce Drivers:

Check your seniority lists on all jobs, if no lists are posted notify the Union so we may keep the list up-to-date. All drivers moving equipment to and from Imperial Valley for Rapid Harvest Company the following wage scales and conditions are now in effect: \$1.535 per hour plus \$4.50 per day subsistence; Sundays and holidays subsistence pay shall be \$6.50 per day. A copy of this agreement is posted on the bulletin board at the company's plant. These conditions are retroactive to May 1, 1947.

INSURANCE

Pay your dues on or before the first of each month to keep your insurance and dues in good standing.

Due to many inquiries about our group life insurance plan, the following information is a brief outline which we ask you to be guided by:

As a dues paying member in good standing, you are covered automatically by the West Coast Life Insurance Company, through a contract with our union, for life, dismemberment and disability.

In the event of death from any cause whatsoever, your beneficiary receives \$1,000.

In the event of non-occupational accidental death, your beneficiary receives \$2,000.

In the event of loss of limb and/or sight, you are entitled to receive from \$500 to \$1,000, depending on the extent of the injury.

In the event you become permanently disabled and you are under the age of 60 at the time, your policy is automatically paid for life or until such time as you are able to resume work.

In the event you are a seasonal worker, and you wish to maintain your insurance during the off season and you are on a withdrawal card, you may keep your policy for a period of six months upon payment of \$6 paid in advance to cover the cost and administration of six months premium.

After the six months have lapsed and you have no intention to return to work under the jurisdiction of our union, your insurance will automatically be discontinued with the union, or you may convert your policy to an individual policy with the West Coast Life Insurance Company. This can be done without the necessary medical examination which is required by anyone purchasing life insurance.

Any further information may be procured by contacting your business agent or by telephoning Salinas 4893.

Remember when you register and vote you are doing your duty as an American citizen by voting intelligently for men who understand labor's problems. Taft-Hartley bills do not happen; it's when you shirk your duty that these bills are passed. When unions are destroyed it reflects in your pocket book, if you do not think so, check some non-union job and compare its conditions and wage scales, that will explain why Taft-Hartley and the National Association of Manufacturers is so anxious to eliminate the effectiveness of unions by legislation.

ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS

Wear your union button, they are a mark of distinction, letting everyone know you are receiving decent wages, hours and working conditions. Also it helps the officers and business agents to check the jobs as to non-union members.

REGISTER TO VOTE NOW

Are you getting the paper? Have you moved lately? If so notify the union by card, come into the office, or telephone 4893.

You may register to vote at the office of the union. Remember our next regular meeting will be Tuesday, October 7, at Women's Civic Club at 8 p.m.

In Watsonville, Wednesday, October 1, at the I.O.O.F. Hall, at 8 p.m.

Buy union made goods and look for the teamsters shop card whenever you buy gas, oil and tires.



VETERANS NEWS

World War II veterans entering any type of farm training under

World Trade Unionist Body Plans '48 Meet

PARIS—The next full congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions will be held in September and October of 1948 at Brussels, Belgium, WFTU headquarters here disclosed. Seventy-one million workers in 50-odd countries are affiliated with the world labor body. The AFL is the only large labor body unaffiliated.

The GI bill are now being enrolled in training courses which combine classroom instruction with practical farming and, in some cases, allow the veteran a maximum training period of four years, the Veterans Administration reports.

Known as institutional on-farm training, the program is considered full time training under the provisions of a new law recently signed by the President.

The two-year limitation on the old farm training programs will not apply to the new program. The training courses of the 1,610 California veterans enrolled under the old institutional on-farm and 291 on-the-job farm training courses will be reviewed by the state of California. Those that meet the new qualifications will be converted to the new institutional on-farm training program.

The training period will be as long as necessary to meet the particular needs of the individual veteran up to a maximum of the veterans' eligibility, which is roughly one year plus a period equal to the time spent in the armed forces. The maximum for training is four years.

Veterans in full time institutional on-farm training courses under the GI bill will receive full subsistence allowances of \$65 a month for a single veteran and \$90 for a veteran with dependents.

In no case shall compensation for productive labor, plus subsistence, exceed \$175 for a single veteran or \$200 a month for a veteran with dependents.

The institutional on-farm training course will be considered full time training when it consists of at least 200 hours of classroom instruction at an accredited educational or training institution, combined with supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment.

Q: How much time do I have to complete my education under the GI bill?

A: Your education must be completed nine years after July 27, 1947.

Q: What is the maximum length of training a disabled veteran can get under Public Law 167?

A: The maximum is four years. However, VA may extend the time if factors in any case warrant an additional period for rehabilitation.

Q: Does VA help the disabled veteran get a job after he finishes his training?

A: Yes.



By MARTY SOLOW

Herbert Hoover's declaration (via a feature article in the September issue of the widely circulated American magazine) that it was unnecessary for the U.S. to enter World War II shocked millions of loyal Americans. The statement was made in an interview with Sidney Shalett.

The whole Shalett piece was the crudest sort of white-wash. It built Hoover up as an elder statesman, described his brief tenure as President in sympathetic terms, glossed over many aspects of his career. Let's look at the real record of the man who declared it was a mistake for the U. S. to enter the war against fascism.

HOOPER'S TRAGEDY

Shalett wrote of Hoover: "He entered the White House, almost tragically for him, at the wrong time of history. Depression—not prosperity—was just around the corner."

Obviously, Hoover knew nothing of what was "just around the corner" for when he took office in March 1929 he declared that the U. S. was "nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of the land." Six months later the stock market crashed—dragging America's economy down with it.

SABOTAGED PEACE

The famous Nye munitions investigations in the early 30's disclosed that Hoover was one of the saboteurs of the Geneva peace parleys in the 20's.

On p. 2242 of the Nye report, the following letter to the Duponts from a Col. Simons is printed: "It is believed," Simons wrote, "that by the action of Mr. Hoover in appointing this committee (composed of American manufacturers of arms and munitions) and the committee's subsequent work, the Geneva conference was prevented from adopting international agreements which would have been burdensome to American manufacturers."

Sen. Nye stated (p. 2170) that attempts to have an international meeting to really limit trade in munitions were "seriously hampered by the Commerce Department, which responded to every

beck and call of the munitions industry." Hoover, of course, was head of the department.

THE CARTEL TIE-UP

And it was while Hoover was President, Part 12 of the report points out, that the Duponts signed a contract with a Hitler agent for the illegal arming of Germany via Holland. This was an outright violation of international law—something which Hoover obviously knew—but about which he did nothing, said nothing. (The Duponts contributed heavily to his presidential campaign.)

Shalett says: "The next phase of Hoover's career—his years as an engineer—perhaps is the most fabulous; though paradoxically it is the phase about which the public knows least."

INDUSTRIAL RECORD

Perhaps it is a good thing the public knows little about his career. In fact, which bases all its statements on documentary evidence, wrote about Hoover in 1944:

"All the evidence shows that Herbert Hoover made his millions in a more vicious manner than any of the U. S. industrialists now operating at home. Every cent he has comes from the blood and sweat and tears of Chinese, Burmese, Russians, Nigerian Negroes, Mexicans—mostly colonial peoples exploited . . . for the benefit of a few corporations."

Hoover himself is on record, in a document published in 1902, as stating: "This disregard for human life (in the colonial regions) permits cheap mining economy in timber." He then explained how relatives of men killed in unsafe mines could be satisfied with a meagre cash payment.

In 1946, 71 percent of U. S. rubber factories inspected were found to violate the federal wage-hour law.

Harold Stassen Says T.-H. Act Is 'Good Bill'

WASHINGTON — Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota governor and open candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1948 described the Taft-Hartley labor law as "a good bill, one that will stand up," at a press conference.

Often mentioned as a liberal and too hot for Wall Street Republicans to handle, Stassen showed his complete accord with the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers' view of the slave labor law. He told newsmen the bill in its final form included eight of the ten proposals he made to the Senate Labor Committee while hearings were in progress. The bill contained none of the seven bad points he had said should not be included, he said.

WHITEWASHING STATEMENT
"The extreme attacks of the labor leaders are not justified by the provisions of the act," Stassen said blandly. "It may need some comparatively minor amendments, however in its present form it will not break up unions." The rank and file of labor "will accept it in a few years," he added.

Stassen said he disagreed with Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), another GOP presidential hopeful, who had claimed the new labor-curtailing law would not be a 1948 campaign issue. When the Minnesota criticized Pres. Truman for "excessive" use of the veto, newsmen asked him to be specific. Stassen mentioned only the Knutson tax bill and Taft-Hartley vetoes.

SEES SPIRITED RACE
Predicting a "wide open race" in 1948 for the Republican nomination, Stassen said he would accept the vice presidential slot, but not on a ticket with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York. Dewey has already made a transcontinental tour to line up support, and Taft was opening a western trip as Stassen was talking to reporters.

Asked how he would have voted at the recent American Legion convention when endorsement or rejection of the Taft-Elender-Wagner housing bill came up, Stassen (who was absent from the session) said he would not care to give his views "at this time."

UNIONISTS AT BRITISH LABOR MEET



AFL leaders from both the U.S. and Canada attended sessions of the British Trades Union Congress as observers. Sec.-Treas. George Richardson of the Intl. Assn. of Fire Fighters and D. A. Dunlop of the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada chat with Mayor James Peet of Southport, scene of the convention. (Federated Pictures)

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